PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1841.

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Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.
Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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SIX first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
July 16th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

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THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

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TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R.	1
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Policies of Insurance	„	1
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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprize selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Affghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be *eight* rupees in advance, to non-subscribers *ten* rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the conveuience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of *Supplements*) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.
Bombay, July 12th 1841.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the Premises, on *Saturday the 24th Instant*, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling House or Bungalow thereon erected, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade on the Sea side, near a place called SOONAPORE, containing in breadth by admeasurement, including the foot path belonging to the said premises, seventy two feet or thereabouts, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, be the same a litte more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number 4710, and bound on the East by the Partition wall of the Garden or Oart called or known by the names of GARKAH, and belonging to HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, on the South by a piece of building ground, part of which is already built upon belonging to SOONABOYE, and on the North by the House or Bungalow belonging to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE WALINTON. Together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Mr. JOHN TREACHER, CHEMIST, subject to the equity of redemptien of CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE, late of the firm of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND COMPANY therein, and to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

☞ Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July 1841,

મીશીઅરશ.આલેન.તથા.કંમપની. ફિક્ષ.થાવર.મીલકત.જહેર.લીલાં ઉં.કરાને.વેચશે*

ગીરો.રાખનારનાં.ફોકંમથી* ચાલતા.મંહીનાંની.તારીખ.૨૪ મીને.શંનવારને.દંને.શ્રી.મુમબઇ.મધે બાફેરકોટ.શમુદરની.બાજુકિ.મેદાનનાં કીનારાઆગલ.શ્રુનાંપોરની.પડોશમાં ની.મોકિ.અથવા.જમીનનો.કટકો.તે પરની.ઈમારત.રેહેવાનું.ઘર.અથવા. બંગલા.શ્રુધાં.કે.તે.જગો.ભરતમાં.પો ફોલાઇમાં.તેકને.લગતા.રશતા.શ્રુધાં. આશરે.૭૨ કુટ.અને.લંમબાઇમાં.આ શરે.૧૨૦) કુટ.અથવા.ફિકરતાં.કાં ઈફિક.વધારે.અથવા.ઓછી.કશે.તેઉ પર.આશાશમેનટનાં.કાલેકટરનો.નં મબર.૪૭૧૦ મોકે.અને.તેકની.ઉગ મંણની.કદ.ઉપર.પારશી.ફોરમજજી દાદીશેઠનો.ઘરકો.કેવે.નામની.વાડી અથવા.જમીનની.દેવાલકે.અને.તેકની દખંણ.દશાકિ.ઈમારત.બાંધવાના.પા રશંન.શ્રુનાબાઇની.જગોકે.અને.તેક નાં.ફિક.બાગ.ઉપર.થોડીફિક.ઈમાર ત.બાંધેલીકે.અને.તેકની.ઓતર.દશા કિ.નવરોજજી.જંમશેદજી.વાલીટંન મું.ઘર.અથવા.બંગલોકે.અને.તેકની શાયે.શદલી.લગતી.જગો.તથા.તેકનાં શગવા.કકો.શ્રુધાં.તેજ.જગોકિ.જહેર. લીલાઉં.કરીને.વેચશે*કિ.મીલકત.કા લમાં.મીશતર.જાંન.તરીયર.કેમીશટ નાં.અખતેઆરમાંકે.અને.તે.પારશી.ખ રશેદજી.ફોરમજજી.જીખાજી.કે.નં. આગલ.મીશીઅરશ.બલાકવેલ.તથા. કંમપનીનો.બાગી.કતો.તેખાંણે.ગીર વી.આપી.કતા.તે.ગીરો.છોડવવા. શારૂં.વેચેકે*વેચાંણની.ઓલી.જહેર. લીલાઉંકરતી.વેલાઈ.જહેર.કરેઆમાં આવશે*

મીશીઅરશ.એલેન.તથા.કંમપની લીલાંઉં.કરનારાઓને.ઈ.બાબેની.વ ધારે.ખબર.પુછેઆથી.માલું.મ.પડશે* તારીખ.૧૫મી.જુંલાઇ ૧૮૪૧।

FOR SALE.

A BAY Arab Saddle Horse, young, quiet, and sound: would make an excellent buggy horse: is only parted with because the owner has no further use for him.—Price 300 Rupees, Cash.—Apply to the Printer.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 2:

From representations made to us some time since, we had occasion to comment rather strongly upon the conduct of the harbour master in regard to his arrangements, &c. of the shipping on the river. Our attention has again been drawn to this subject, in what we term a forcible manner. Our readers are aware that we stated, amongst other complaints, that were made by several nautical men that one was that the harbour master would not permit one ship to lash alongside another (for a short period be it remembered.) We have now to state that at the present time the H. C. steamer Ganges is lashed alongside the Caroline: the first vessel, is of greater tonnage,—greater draft of water—and, with her paddles, unquestionably a much heavier drag upon the

Caroline (a vessel under 300 tons) than was, or possibly could have been the vessel whose earnest application was refused upon the grounds of insecurity.

This is evidently making fish of one, and flesh of another, and cannot be too strongly condemned. The only inference we can draw from this favoritism, is that neither of the unsuccessful applicants were Government vessels, which is the case in the present instance. We opinate, as Brother Jonathan would say that no other conclusion can be come to, for in the former instance it was a case of emergency; in the latter a case of no moment whatever; a mere act of shifting coals from a ship to a Government steamer to save boat hire.

HURKARU, JUNE 2.

Death of the man that was stabbed.—The Portuguese Seaman who was stabbed by an unknown hand and taken to the Hospital, died there, though not until the Magistrate had taken his dying declaration.—An Inquest was held on the body last evening.

Illicit Manufacture of Salt.—A seizure of five maunds of salt and the capture of about forty men with a couple of chowkedars was made a few days ago at a place in the Twenty-four Pergannahs, about eight miles from town. It is said, that this illicit manufacture is carried on to a large extent in Baliaghat, and the salt systematically smuggled into Calcutta with impunity.

CALCUTTA STAR, JUNE 2.

Highway robbery by two soldiers.—A case is pending before the chief magistrate in which James Reys and Patrick Bryan, privates in the 50th Regiment are charged with highway robbery. The complainant is a young man named Edward Pereira, an assistant at the General Post Office. It appears that last Friday evening at about ¼ past 7 o'clock, he was returning from office, and met two soldiers near the Tank Square: they got into conversation, and asked him to shew them the way to a grog shop; he did so by taking them to Rada Bazar, where the soldiers treated him to a glass of gin, they then asked him to accompany them to the Fort, Pereira agreed and proceeded with them. When they came as far as the Fort plain, the soldiers struck Pereira, and demanded his watch, and on his not giving it up, they laid hold of him and forcibly took it away and scampered off. Pereira the next day went to the Police and gave his deposition. The Chief Magistrate despatched Town Sergeant Ryall with Pereira to the Fort, and the soldiers were soon identified.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 6.

Chinese Curiosities.—We learn that Colonel Montgomerie. C. B. has furnished the Arsenal of Fort St. George, with some curiosities from the Celestial Empire which are well worth seeing; these consist of a War Junk; dresses of various descriptions; with some rudely made Gingals, Bows, Arrows, and other warlike implements.

ATHENÆUM, JULY 6.

HUSSINGABAD, June 20.—Since my last, the weather here has been variable. We have had some heavy falls of rain with much wind, thunder and lightning, but the atmosphere is now clear and the air sultry. A detachment from the 42d Regiment M. N I. consisting of two Native Officers, four Havildars, two Drummers, eighty Privates and a Puckally, under the Command of Lieut. Tanner, who but a few days before arrived from Bombay, marched on the 12th inst, with the 3½ lacs of Treasure [for Indore,] en route to Bhopal, where they are to be relieved. If ever there was a period at which the poor Sepoys were overworked, the present is the time, when many of the Guards, station and Regimental have to stand fast, there not being one relief at Regimental Head Quarters.

In the "Athenæum" for the 6th February last, your Jubbulpore correspondent says, that "the two Companies of the "11th Regt, now at Seonee will shortly return to Head "Quarters is being in contemplation to relieve them by a "Detachment from the 42d Regiment here...." It would "be much more consistent with a fair equalization of the duties of these districts to remand the latter Detachment to Regimental Head Quarters; for if the former Corps aided by two Companies from the 42d Regt. was sufficient for the duties of that station before the G. O. of the 5th March 1839 could be acted upon, they certainly are, now that the Regiment is complete to its established strength, and without the aid of the other Detachment, fully equal to the duties of Jubbulpore and Seonee also; for I have it from good though not official authority, that the Sepoys at these places have 3 and 4 nights off guard, whilst here the regular duty, when the first Companies are all present, is every other night guard, and during festivals and when large Detachments, as at present, are on Command, the men have to stand fast on their posts for several days; and though the Madras Sepoy knows as well as any Soldier in the world that "the more duty the more honor," still, this "all work and no play" sort of labor must not only tend to deteriorate the discipline of a Corps but also to dishearten honest Jack. I am given to understand that the Gerneral Commanding the Saugor Division has been applied to on the subject, but that he declines making any alteration in what was done by his predecessor, the late Major General Anbury K. C. B. Oh!

"Can such things be without our special wonder?"

It would appear that a desire to remedy old abuses has not yet reached this remote corner.

The station has lately been visited by three petty Rajahs who have encamped in the vicinity of the Cantonment They have of course some elephants in their train, which may be seen daily dragging their unwieldy bulk along the public roads, much to the annoyance of equestrians, who, like myself, cannot style themselves "crack riders."

SECUNDRABAD, June 26.—A detail of two Lieutenants, two Serjeants, and five Corporals from the 1st European Regiment, with the Drill Serjeant, Drill Corporal and two Gunners of the Artillery, marched hence for St. Thomas-Mount this morning, under the command of Lieut. Walker of the former Corps, for the purpose of doing duty there.

Five Rank and File from each of the Infantry Corps at this Station, with their Adjutants respectively, have been ordered to attend three times a week at the Artillery Barracks for the purpose of being instructed in the art of Gunnery.

A general parade in "Review order" is ordered to take place on Monday morning next, for the whole of the Troops to witness the investiture of Subadar Shaik Hoossain of the 3d Light Infantry (lately created a bahadoor) with a star of the order of British India.

The Lambs are getting up a play for the amusement of the public, which will take place next month. We have had several showers of rain during the week, and the monsoon appears to have set in.

CANNANORE, June 30.—On the morning of Saturday week Hookum arrived for the preparation of the Rifle Company of the 36th for foreign Service, and the "Jupiter" anchored in the roads the same evening, destined to carry them to China. Notwithstanding, the "Volunteer" Battalion from Bengal, has returned!

The Rifle Company were ready in three days, embarked on Tuesday morning, and sailed the same evening.

Had it been necessary, as prevails in Bengal, to extract one Volunteer Battalion from eleven, it would have occupied two or there months, in the preparation!

Captain Simpson being attached to the Company, (a) though I believe there is a Standing Order in existence directing that all Officers of flank Companies shall always be Hazir, for duty and not on the Staff did not make his Staff situation a plea for shewing no fight (as a certain gallant Major did,) but volunteered.

It is said, there will be an application, for his return, "as he cannot be spared from his Staff employ" without the whole department going to ruin.

Your Correspondent is not wide awake. Captain S. will not act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for some time, if at all; nor will Captain M. act for him, there being one Captain J. of the 30th who has more weight with the C. C.

Several Officers going to Calcutta, leave from 1st July, nice trip this dry weather. I dont think. On Wednesday last I think it was, we had 7 inches 30 cents of rain in the 24 hours.

The Sea has, for some years past, been making encroachments into the flag Staff Bastion. The Executive has been exerting his inventive faculties to arrest it, with large piles of wood. But the heavy rains, about a fortnight since, brought down an immense fragment of work on its flank about 12 or 15 feet high, and which, falling exactly in the gap where the sea bursts in, has arrested its progress completely for the present. But the composition being of hard ground, may not be very durable. I heard there have been nine deaths here, among Officers in eight or nine years, eight from delirium tremens, and one from inflammation, which I presume speaks for its sulubrity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Is it a common practice with, or a charitable act of, the Priests under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, to invent tales of their own, with a view to injure the character of others of the same profession? merely because they happen to belong to another jurisdiction. I ask the above if you can inform me, as an instance lately occurred, wherein a certain Reverend Gentleman belonging to the jurisdiction of Goa, has, in concert with a few of his own party, drawn up a rather curious Petition for presentation to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, against the unfortunate Fre Miguel Antonio Gonzaga, to obtain signatures to which the Reverend Gentleman A——is actively engaged, and spares no time in going from door to door for that purpose. Now, Mr. Editor, were a Petition got up and signed by the contrary parties, how far, do you think, Goverement would take notice of it. This is a point on which the Parishoners of the jurisdiction of the Bishop are anxious to know, and if you can enlighten them thereon you will confer a great obligation on them. Can such uncharitable feelings in the heart of the Preacher of God's words, be tolerated by his flock?—*Bombay 14th July* 1841. A. PARISHIONER.

*** IF one portion of the parishioners have thought proper to petition the Hon'ble the Governor surely the portion entertaining a different opinion "can go and do likewise." ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Since my communication of yesterday which appeared in this day's issue, I have been given to uuderstand that Lieutenant Suart has also directed the removal of the Cadjans from the Scotch Kirk as well as at Sonapoor by which I am satisfied that no favor is shewn to one party more than another, but Lieutenant Suart might have directed the discontinuance of the work while it was in progress, and expense would not have been incurred for nought.

Please give me,

A CORNER.

15th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—I have perused with feelings of horror the report of the Murder Case in your paper of Monday last, accompanied with some proper and just remarks by yourself—in which both the trying Judge and Jury appear to me to have made a strange oversight of their duty—that is supposing the latter to have had the power of returning a verdict of wilful Murder against the cruel inhuman Master, which I conclude they had—the prisoner McPhunn being stated to have been arraigned for the wilful Murder of Anthony Carey, and that the Indictment contained several Counts (which are not detailed) upon the whole of which the Jury returned a Verdict of "Guilty", which no doubt they considered to convey "Guilty of wilful Murder"—and not merely for a series of the most brutal assaults and for which the wretch was only punished as for assault, and not for Murder.

The evidence of the two Surgeons to which the Judge attached so much weight in his address to the Jury, I will altho' no lawyer maintain was no evidence at all—and that he ought to have told them so—it was a mere vague and partial opinion upon a long passed case (and on the parts only they heard of the trial) the importance of *evidence* so as to turn the scale in a Case of life and death—poor Carey was by the evidence of the Chief Mate and others shipped as an able Seaman which would not have been the Case if he had been as Dr. Graham (unsight unseen) states to be his opinion eight months afterwards "mentally and constitutionally unwell at the *commencement* of the Voyage." Captains and Officers of Ships are usually very scrupulous and backward in rating a man higher than he merits both for the sake of the duty and the interest of the owners, I will therefore assume that he was *able* and sufficiently *well in health* at the time he entered, a little weak perhaps in his intellects, and it hardly requires to round the Cape to know what sort of a life such a one is likely to lead amongst his fellow Jacks not *Mess Mates* (as poor fellow it appears to have been always Banyan Day with him) but more out of fun and pastime than settled cruelty and malice, but enough by its continuance *entirely* to dement a poor fellow who was only *partially* so before—this conduct of the men would have been put a stop to at once by a single word from the Captain's mouth, instead of which he set the example, by acting himself the part of Chief tormentor—torturer---for what torture can be imagined greater than tying up a helpless creature in the rigging in a state of nudity, to be shot at by this hero with arrows, not blunt from the wounds they left and fired at from Muskets and Pistols with heavy wadding (if nothing else) inflicting excruciating pains and wounds on his naked body; without carrying *immediate* death this savage was ingenious in his variety of cruelty exceeding even the Amboyna tragedy, which purchased immortal infamy for the Dutch authorities there. Mr. Justice Perry next endeavours to give weight to erroneous Medical Opinions unjustly rated *as evidence* as to the cause of death; if it is possible such a Case should ever occur again I would suggest his placing himself in *imagination* in the situation of this unfortunate fellow creature, let him contemplate the torture inflicted on him as detailed in evidence, his being starved by order of the Captain (Captain!) at the penalty to the Cook of being thrown over board if he gave him any food, of his body being made one Mass of ulcerations from cruel beatings with a Hammock Stretcher "a yard long and an Inch thick" and wounds from wadding, Gun Powder and arrows, one ulcer in particular "nine Inches in circumference" deep seated and Gangrenous with insupportable stench and maggots crawling about from it and others and all dressing and assistance denied—compelled the poor wretch to mitigate his hunger with the putrid baits refused by the Sharks and horror of horrors! being made a bait of himself (and it is truly wonderful how he escaped) not once but often, by being, lashed hand and foot to the *bottom plank* of a hen Coop, thrown into the Sea, towed in the wake of the Ship by a rope attached, which sometimes gave way, hauled on Deck in a state of suffocation and revived by strong Grog, which he was compelled to drink *out of a spitting Box*. Britons! auditors of the trial, could you stand this, did not your blood run cold at the recital and why was not this inhuman Monster torn to atoms on the spot? instead of his crime being extenuated on grounds *contrary to the evidence*, as the first and second Mates and apprentice all swore, that he was in good health when shipped at Greenock,—in fact his mental weakness which ought to have made him an object of pity and protection, was used by the Captain to make him the victim of his diabolical passions, and he appears to have glutted in his cruelty. I will assume for the honor of our Country and of human nature, that there was not a single passenger on board this worse than slaver or such atrocious cruelties would have been prevented; as for the Officers they are generally in too much terror of the mischief the Captain can do them by Tyranny on board, and losing their bread by his calumny with the owners, to afford any effectual resistance; the first Mate for his humane interference was repeatedly knocked down and a Dagger held over him by the Monster. The common sense and humane feelings of the Jury appeared to rise against the colouring and weight which the judge wished to attach to the Medical evidence, as he called it and they found the monster guilty on all the counts, virtually a verdict of murder—when to crown all and to display his knowledge of the Laws which he sat there to administer Sir Erskine after telling the Prisoner that he should be visited with the highest penalty the Law could inflict, sentenced him to *one half* viz. two instead of four years inprisonment, and when corrected by the whisper of his learned coadjutor he declined altering the sentences. I am no advocate for blood, and rejoice in the amelioration of the criminal Laws of Britain, but if life for life is the fiat of the Almighty, never was a case more deserving extreme severity than this—the Prisoner revelled in his cruelty, and solely to save his own neck refrained from putting his victim to death at once. There was once an Erskine who in handling such a case would, have "cleaved the general ear with horrid speech, made mad the Guilty, and appalled the free, and, ere this, would have sated all the region kites *(on Gallows Island)* with this slave's offal."

I am Sir yours &c.

JUSTITIA,

Bombay, 15th July.

I would beg to ask how those said medical *witnesses* came to be in Court to hear *part* of the trial, and obtain for their *inspired* knowledge, of this case (in direct opposition to the evidence of *Eye* Witnesses,) so much consideration; was it by accident; or design properly prepared for the occasion?

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

At Barrackpore, on the 28th June, by the Reverend Charles Wimberly, Presidency Chaplain, Gavin Turnbull Esq. Surgeon, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary McDouall, second Daughter of the late William Stuart, Esq., of Perth, N. B.

BIRTHS.

At Bareilly, on the 19th June, the lady of lieutenant colonel Eckford of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th June, the wife of mr A D'Souza, of a son.

At Serampore, on the 29th June, the lady of William W Baker, esq, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st July, mrs F S Oehme, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of Thursday, the 1st July, the wife of mr Charles Gomes, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Allahabad, on the 16th April, Mr Reuben Foran, aged 72 years, an assistant to the English establishment of the Sudder Dewwanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

At Lucknow, on the morninig of the 14th June, Ann Amelia, the beloved daughter of serjeant T Newbold, 70th regiment native infantry, aged 2 years and 11 months.

At Rajkund Factory, Tirhoot, on the 22d June, William Inglis, the infant Son of Lewis A. Cook, Esq, aged 11 monthes and 4 days.

At Lucknow, on Monday, the 21st June, after a long and painful sickness of four months, quarter master serjeant John Forrest, 57th regiment native infantry, aged 32 years.

At Howrah, on the 1st July, mr Dugald Renton, ship builder, aged 52

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years and 8 months—sincerely and deeply regretted.

At Kidderpore, on the morning of the 1st July, Mary Anne Davis, relict of the late serjeant John Davis, of the H C pension establishment, at an advanced age, exceeding 95 years—deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Anantapoor, on the 26th of June, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq Sub Collector of Bellary, of a daughter.

At Nellore, on the 30th June, the lady of T. A. Anstruther, Esq. of a Son.

At Vizagapatam, on the 19th June, the wife of Sergeant John Sturt, C. E. V. B. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At the Presidency, on the 29th ultimo, at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Whannell, Mrs. Charlotte M. Faith, widow of the late Captain J. E. C. Faith, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 49 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 16, 1841.

As our contemporary, the *Times*, has resumed the subject of the acts of the Ecclesiastical Registrar with his wonted deficit of the real state of the case we intend offering some remarks in order to disabuse the public mind upon what appears to our contemporary to be a knotty point.

An intimate "acquaintance with Law-books and cases," is not required to set the matter at rest; as a mere reference to the common-sense language of the Act of Parliament, by which the Registrar is guided, in seeking the necessary information, to carry out the powers of the statute.—For the edification and correction of our contemporary we will here insert the statute: "And whereas great inconveniences have arisen from the practice of granting Letters of Administration by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William aforesaid, in cases where the next of kin or any of the creditors of the deceased, do not apply for the same to persons *calling themselves* friends of the deceased, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of March which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, *whenever any British subject shall die intestate within either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. Saint George, or Bombay*, or the territories subordinate thereto, and on the return of the citation to be issued from the proper Ecclesiastical Court, no next of kin or creditor shall appear and make out their claim to administration of the effects of the intestate deceased, to the satisfaction of the said Court, it shall and may be lawful for the Registrar of such Court respectively and he is hereby required to apply for, and such Court is hereby required and directed to grant such Letters *ad Colligenda* or of Administration as to such Court shall seem meet, by virtue whereof such Registrar shall collect the assets of the deceased and bring them for safe custody into such Court, and account for them regularly, in like manner as is now by law provided in cases where assets are vested in the hands of any officer of the Court under or by the equitable Jurisdiction of any such Court." Act 39th and 40th Geo. III. Chap 79. Now then, by denying or ridiculing the power of the Registrar to seek the information which he may require, in order that he may know and be fully assured as to the fact that the parties "calling themselves friends of the deceased" are bona-fide friends, how is it possible for him to carry out the injunction of the statute unless he has the right, in common with those who can make out their claim to the administration of the deceased, to examine whatever espistolary correspondence may tend to throw some light upon the enquiry as to the right claimants of the effects? The supposed right to call for information in order to protect the interests of the estate, and no other object can be aimed at but this, would be advocated and praised, had our contemporary the liberty of expressing his own sentiments upon the point: but since it militates againt the pecuniary emoluments of the parties owning the *Times* it is of course highly laudable in them to protect their own interests, especially when it can be purchased for a little pretended protection of the public good; and therefore, it must necessarily follow that whatever facilitates and protects the interests of estates while in the hands of the Registrar must be condemned and censured by the *Times*. The common sense of our contemporary suggests that no opportunity should be afforded the Registrar of proving whether those calling themselves friends were friends or not; because as the Houses of Agency have been acquainted with the epistolary correspondence during the lifetime of the testator, it would be a breach of delicacy to allow a public officer the privilege of perusing them: but the common sense of the Public, unbiassed by pecuniary emoluments, suggests that, as the good of the estate is the ground of the application, the information sought for should be readily granted.

How from managing these things better in Calcutta is really the case we may refer our contemporary to a case in point, at the place where he erroneously states "they manage things better."

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

THIRD TERM OF 1841.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, And Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE GOODS OF P. ROY.

MR. MORTON moved for administration to be granted to the brother of the deceased, who was a master mariner and died at sea on the voyage to Batavia. The brother was the next of kin in the Provinces, but there were three infant daughters in England. Advices had arrived of a Will existing in Batavia, of which however only a notarial copy had been received here. This copy was annexed to the affidavits. The question arose in the first place, whether the brother, as next of kin, in the provinces, was not entitled to administration in preference to the Registrar. It had certainly been decided that such applicant would be postponed to a creditor.

The Court said that the question was raised in the Goods of Macdonald recently, there being a widow in England, and a brother here. It was held then that the Registrar, was entitled to the administration, iudeed, that the statute was premptory, and that it was imperative upon him to take out letters.

Mr. Morton urged a second ground,—the suggestion of the existence of a Will. A mere notorial copy the Court certainly could not recognise so as to grant administration cum testamento annexo, because that would in effect assume the existence and validity of an unproved Will; but there were cases in which Ecclesiastical Courts recognized prima facie proof so far as to grant temporary administration only. In the goods of Metcalfe, I Addisons Rep. upon an affidavit that deceased said shortly before his death that he had left at Will in India, the Prerogative Court granted administration limited until the Will or an exemplified copy should be ransmitted to England. There was a third ground here. The next of kin were minors, and the Court had power to grant to their uncle, the brother of the deceased, as their natural guardian and the nearest of kin after them,—letters of administration "durante minoritate."

The Court said that if their Lordships had entertained any doubt upon the questions raised, they would have left the party to contest the right of the Registrar (who had previously petitioned) by entertaining a caveat. But as they had no doubt, they would pronounce their opinion at once, to avoid further expence. The words of the statute (39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 79 s. 21) throughout were "next of kin." The brother was of kin, but not the next of kin where children were living. At present the Court must presume this party to have died intestate;—of course whenever the Will should be received and duly proved, the letters to the Registrar would be revoked. As to the next of kin in England being minors, administration must certainly be granted to some party during their minority; and under the Statute the Registrar was the party entitled.

Refused.

Here is a direct confirmation of the principle for which we contend; and one, too, to which our contemporary is marvellously, no naturally—opposed. In this case three Judges decided that although the brother was of kin he was not the next of kin, which 39th and 40th of Geo. III. insists on, and therefore the deceased must be presumed to have died intestate.—The next of kin being minors administration could not be granted them; consequently the Registrar was the only person entitled to administrate. Had our hasty contemporary perused this case he would not have referred his readers to the better way things were managed at Calcutta, as a proof of the correctness of his own views, but since reference is made to Calcutta we are willing to give him all the advantage of his discovery.

We think our contemporary would better promote the interests of those for whom he writes, were he to drop the subject: he evidently has not the vantage ground, or if he thinks he has, we are ready and willing to dispute the point, but seeing that he is destitute of facts in support of his hypothesis, and driven to extremities, when, by some magical charm certainly not his own, he refers us to a better state of things in other presidencies, until called on for proof, then, as the best evidence of the weakness of his cause, he is refuted by his own references and his valour proved but an empty boast. We are not fighting for opinions or pennies, but for truth and for those stubborn things—facts.

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JULY SESSIONS.—JULY 15, 1841.

THE Court sat this day pursuant to adjournment. Ten prisoners were discharged from custody by proclamation.

MR. HOWARD then moved the Court that the Sessions should be adjourned until Monday the 19th Inst. as he had an application to make relative to the sentence of transportation for ten years which had been passed upon the Purvoe for the manslaughter of his wife.

The learned Judge wished to know the grounds upon which Mr. Howard made his motion.

The learned counsel said that one of the grounds was that the effect of the infliction of the punishment would be greater than was contemplated inasmuch as on the prisoner's return from Singapore, at the expiration of the term of his tranportation, he would not be received into caste and that in fact, transportation for life would almost be a more lenient sentence.—The learned Counsel said that there were precedents,* but that, as he was not quite prepared, he begged that the Sessions might be adjourned to enable him to lay these precedents before the Court.

The learned Judge said that with regard to the customs of the caste to which the Prisoner belonged, he thought the additional punishment to which the Prisoner would be subjected by them most salutary.—It would in all probability be the means in future of preventing the Purvoes appearing in court for any punishment whatever. Motion refused.

The Court was then dissolved.

* WE are aware of one precedent. A Banian was sentenced on the 26th December 1826 to transportation to Singapore for ten years and (without any motion being made on the subject) suffered his punishment by being imprisoned in the Bombay Jail for that period.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTION.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 13.

A letter received from Quetta, dated 17th June, states that the latest news received from Kelat, on the 16th ultimo, positively announced that Nusseer Khan was certainly coming in, and had fixed on the 22nd or 23rd as the day. This was fully believed at Quetta, where the natives declare, that Nusseer Khan has been all along deterred from coming to terms, through an apprehension of being sent to join Dhost Mahomed at Calcutta. This is good evidence of the faith which the Belochees put in the promises of Mr. Ross Bell and his Agents! We have however, good reason for believing that the young Khan has, at length, surmounted his scruples, and we may soon expect to hear of his reception in a Britisb Camp. It is probable that the fact of Shah Nawaz Khan having reached Dadur, will have the effect to accelerating Nusseer Khan's submission and coming to terms.

From Herat, we learn that Kamram Shah shews no disposition to receive a British Mission at Herat. The establishment which Major Todd left at Candahar had been ordered to be dismissed, and the European officers of the late Mission are placed temporarily under Major Rawlinson, at Candahar, pending the ultimate decision of Lord Auckland, in reference to Herat. There is every probability of a force being moved in that direction,

No public intimation of the recall of Mr. Ross Bell had reached Quetta, but it was understood that he had received a hint, and this supposition was supported by the fact that the building preparations were suspended, so that we have very good grounds to give evidence to the report of his recall which we published some time ago, being correct.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH COLONIZATION IN AFRICA.

MALTA TIMES. JUNE, 10.

* THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS—We have observed for some time past, with much pain, the barbarous and savage character of the war carried on by the French against the people of the North of Africa; but we cannot refrain from expressing the surprise which we have fell at seeing this inhuman system of murder, and desolation avowed and boasted of in the semi-official newspaper, the Journal des Debats, a paper well known to speak the sentiments of the French government, and which has even been rumoured to express the thoughts of his Most Christian Majesty the King of the French. We allude especially to an article in the Debats of Monday, the 24th inst, announcing the plan of the campaign which General Bugeaud and the French Princes are about to commence against the unfortunate Arabs who inhabit the country between the sea and the ranges of Mount Atlas. The article first gives an account of the expedition sent to revitcual Medeah and Millianah and then states what the future operations are to be. In the first part it boasts of a successful raggia executed by the French troops on the tribe of Zugaug: and, indeed, there is scarcely a report received of military operations in Algies that does not mention some raggta or other performed by the French troops. Now, what do our readers think these razzia are? razzias means an attack upon a peaceful and defenceless tribe of Arabs, living in their villages, and occupied in their pursuits of industry, such as they may be, it means the burning of all the houses of all corn and other provisions, goods and chattels which the French can lay their hands upon, the murder of all the men of every age who may not be able to escape—the carrying off as captives all the women and children, and the driving into the French lines of all the cattle and sheep and other animals which can be got together. This is the system of robbery, ravage, and extermination, which the troops of the Most Christian King and the officers and men of civilised France are in the habit of perpertating to every month, or perhaps every week of the year But, perhaps, the French will say that in this they only carry on a system of retaliation, and that the Arabs constantly put to death the French settlers in the plain, and burn farms and magazines, even up to the very gates of Algiers. It is, no doubt, true that the Arabs do this; but it was the French who began this savage system of war, and the Arabs are not men to be outdone at such work. what says the Debats of the 24th instant? Why, it announces that the French expedition, after destroying (not retaining, for that they cannot do) Mascara, Tagadempl, and Thaza upon the borders of the Desert, will, on their return "burn the rops and ravage the territory of several great tribes who have not yet seen the French arms, and who think themselves beyond the reach of our expedi-

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tions." Here then, are several great tribes who have never come in contact with the French, and who, therefore never can have injured the French, unless it be by sending recruits to Abdel Kader's army in assist to defending their native country from foreign invasion, and there tribes are quietly doomed by the Most Christian government of France to a system of devastation which no army, French or other, would dare to practise in Europe. Aabin at the conclusion of the article the writer in the Debats says that if the Intended operations succeed, the Areb tribes will be compelled to leave Abael Kader and to sue for peace. "Unforthuately," adds the writer. "to bring about this peace, which is the object of our long-continued efforts, we are obliged to do every possible injury to the Arabs, and to sorry among them ravage and desolation, because these people acknowledge authority only under the symbols of brutal force end terror, Brutal, indeed, this system is; whether the French will have force enough to carry it out to the intended extent. the result will show; but the wishes and prayers of all civilsed Europe will be against the success of such brutlity Now, what was the pretence upon which the French invaded Algiers? It was that they might put an and to the criminal practice pursued by the Dey of piratically attacking innocent merchant ships, plundering the property on board, and carrying off the crews as captives. But in what respect are the French better than the old Dey and have not their crimes indeed, far exceeded his? The French government has signed treaties for the abolition of the slave trade in order that thus the natives of Africa might be saved from the atrocities committed for the purpose of making slaves for sale. But in what respect do the French razzias differ from the practies which the slave trade occasions? It is lamentable that atrocities like these should be perpetrated by French officers, under the eyes of French Princes; should be proclaimed in French bulletins and be boasted of in French newspapers, believed to express the sentiments of the very highest personagis in the State, and that not one single voice should be raised, either in the Chambers or through the press to denounce and put an end to such abominable proceedings,—(Globe)

NAPLES.

3th. June, 1841.

On the 2nd inst arrived here Mr. Clews, a Cabinet messenger from the Foreign Office. He left London on the evening of the 22d ult and I suspect his despatches relate to sulphur. I see the Baron Giordaro, Attachee to the Neapolitan Goverfiment in London, arrived there on the 16th ut, with despatches from this Government. These despatches, I suspect were those sent home without Mr. Temple's knowledge, and they may probably have been returned to be sent through the proper channel The time for seeding in the claims expires in a few days I hope to see the business soon settled."

TRIPOLI.

Sir. 23rd. May, 1841.

A few days since a Caravan with merchandise arrived from Ghadames, On some pretext Askar Ali seized on it, put the Arabs in prison, and sold 75 camels and the property. He subsequently acknowledged that it had taken place by mistake and released the Arabs, but as yet he has not returned the camels or property.

Can we wonder at the total want of confidence and the great barrier to the trade of the Interior being opened?

It appears that the Turkish camp left for the Gharian some days ago to act against the Arab Sheikh Wooma Askar Ali Pacha adopts a prudential policey:—

—"If found weak, to attack him; if strong, to let him alone;"—and consequently hostilities are suspended.

We understand that the third Firman has arrived in Tripoli to obtain for captain Boudroanaky compensation for the cruelty and injustice he experienced from the Government of Askar Ali, but with as little sucess as before. We wish to ask if there was ever an instance (of the numerous Firmans sent there) of one being respected?—We think not.

SATRIST. MAY 9.

The Premier, wonderful to tell, arrived at the Castle on Wednesday too late for dinner. It does not follow that he did not dine, nevertheless. The cook has orders always to reserve a dish or two for his lordship, in case of his being obliged to postpone culinary considerations to the demands of State duty.

THE CARDIGAN BALLADS.

Our readers need scarcely be told that the composition of poetry has always been productive of a peculiary soothing influence on minds possessed for delicacy and refinement, the beautiful equanimity of which have been unjustifiably ruffled by the ill-treatment of the world.

Precisely of this delicate and susceptible texture is the Earl of Cardigan's, and it gratifies us to be the happy medium of communicating to our readers the productions of his genius. This ill-used and much persecuted nobleman, amidst the solace produced by a retirement within the sacred precincts of home and domestic felicity, and far away from the tumultuous scenes of military life, where, by too scrupulous a performance of his duty as a commanding officer, he drew upon himself the envious feelings of his brother officers, and the censure of an ill-judging public, who were wholly incapable of appreciating the excellence and purity of his motives, has invoked the muse most successfully, selecting, with commendable good taste, his brother-titled bard, Lord Byron as a model, one of whose "Hebrew Melodies" the amiable and highly-gifted Earl of Cardigan has thus tastefully parodied:—

I.
By birth both cash and power were mine,
The devil himself possessed me;
In Hussar's lace I loved to shine,
And the Horse-Guards caress'd me,
Brimfull I was of pride and scorn,
Lord HILL still my defender;
At *mess* it was my joy, each morn,
To touch some point most tender,

II.
I strive to number o'er what days
Mis-spent I can discover;
But all a perfect calm displays,
With virtues thick spread over,
And to this day, and to this hour,
No thought my life embitters;
Though I have used my utmost power,
To *cut* men into *fitters*.

III.
The serpent armed with deadliest art,
By spells is kept from harming;
Men think one dwells within *my* heart,
Beyond the power of charming.
They say "it heeds not aught beloved,
Nor pity's cry can cure it;
But stings on till the pest's remov'd,
The men who *must* endure it."

The gallant earl, feeling proud of his poetical abilities, enclosed a copy of the above lines, in his own hand-writing, addressed to "the mess" of his regiment. We are happy to say that distinguished body immediately returned the compliment. The gods had vouchsafed to make one of the *corps* poetical, and he, on the spur of the moment, extemporised the following ballad, which was instantly forwarded to Lord Cardigan:—

AIR—"*Oft in the stilly night.*"

Oft has fell CARDIGAN, When I remember all
With all his troops around him, The times he's shown white feather'
Had out a fellow man, How he's insulted all,
And to the halberts bound him, Whene'er we've *mess'd* together.
The shrieks, the tears I fell inclin'd
Of manhood's years, To make my mind
The groans in anguish spoken, Believe some fierce WOLF got him,
The quivering lip, And marvel still
When fell the whip, No *leaden pill*,
Proclaimed a heart quite broken, From injur'd foe, has *shot him*.

"Does Lord Melbourne dine at home to-day?" asked an old friend, who called at his house in South-street. "No, sir" replied the servant; "he dines at his club." "At his club!" exclaimed the friend,—"O—ha I see, you mean the *Buckingham*."

THE PRESIDENT.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH, May 27.

We have been favoured by Captain M'Leod, of the Tagus Peninsular-mail steamer, with the following extracts from the logbook of the Portuguese brig Conde de Palma, from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon. It contains but little information in addition to that furnished by the Lisbon correspondent and published in our impression of yesterday, but in the present anxious state of the mind, everything which may be supposed to bear on the question of this long expected vessel will be read with interest:—

"On Friday, the 23d of April, at 4 p.m., in lat. 31d. 24s. N., and long., by chronometer, 40d. 23s. W., of Greenwich, saw a very large steamer under canvass, without showing her colours or making any signals; the paddle-wheels were not in motion, nor was any smoke issuing from her funnel.

"Next morning, at 6 o'clock, saw her again, under two square topsails (fore and main) and latteen sails (i. e. fore and aft) steering N.N.E.; the wind was at east with moderate weather."

On the 25th the wind veered to N.W., and blew strong, which would prevent the said steamer reaching the western Isles.

The following questions were asked by Captain M'Leod of Captain Almeida of the above-named vessel, and his answers are annexed:—

What number of masts had the steamer?—Three.

How was she painted?—All dark colour.

Did she appear to be under her own or jury masts?—Her own.

What colour was her funnel?—Not certain.

Did you observe any water issuing from her scuppers, as if they were pumping?—None observed.

What was the nearest distance you were to her at any time?—Four miles English.

Did her bulwork, or any part of her, appear to have suffered from bad weather?—Did not appear to have suffered.

Are you positive they did not show any colours, or make any signal indicative of wishing to speak with you?—None whatever.

How many knots an hour do you think they were going?—Three or four knots (*i. e.*, three or four miles.)

Did they appear to hold a good wind or make a great deal of leeway?—A great deal of leeway.

Mention the sails she had set on the first day you saw her?—Flying jib, foretopmast, staysail, square foresail, topsail, topgallantsail, and fore and aft foresail.

Mention what sails she had set the second day?—Fore and aft mainsail, square maintopsail, and mizen ditto.

Could you have communicated with the steamer on both days?—Yes, we could.

Had the steamer a figure-head?—Could not distinguish.

Did you observe any boats hoisted up on board of her?—One quarter-boat.

How long did the north-east wind continue, which sprung up on the 25th?—Five days; afterwards it was west and W.S.W.

When did you make the land, and did it agree with your reckoning?—On the 5th of may, and agreed exactly with the reckoning.

How did the steamer bear off you when you first saw her?—N.E. by N. four our five miles.

How did she bear on the morning of the 24th, at 6 o'clock, and what distance?—N.N.W. five or six miles.

Did you view the steamer through a telescope?—Yes.

The President Steam-ship..—Last evening no tidings of the British and American Steam Navigation Company's missing steant-ship President, Lieutenant Roberts, R. N., Commander, had been received at their office, in Biliter-court, Biliter-street. It having been supposed by many that the "very large steamer seen by the Captain of the Portuguese brig Conde de Palma," arrived at Lisbon on the 6th inst., from Rio Janeiro, on the 23d April, in latitude 31, 24 N., long 40, 23 W., was her Majesty's steamer Dee, Captain Sherer, from Antigua, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 11th inst., Mr. Macgregor Laird the Secretary for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, applied to the Admiralty for an extract from the log-book of that vessel, and was yesterday favoured with a copy, which our reporter has seen. It appears that the Dee was on the 23 of April in lat. 41 2, long. 38 47, and on the 24th of April in lat. 41 58, long. 35 59. All conjecture, therefore, that the "very large steamer," seen under canvass and apparently disabled, was the Dee, is at an end, and increases the belief that the steamer seen was the President. Mr. M. Laird has adopted every possible means to procure the very earliest intelligence respecting the President both on the coast and on the Continent. Her Majesty's packet brig Lapwing, Captain Coglan, with the mails from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, which is expected to bring some intelligence respecting her, if not several of her passengers, have not yet arrived. As may be well imagined, the relatives and friends of the crew are still in a state of suspence, bordering on distraction,

[We should be very sorry to damp any reasonable hopes that might be excited by reports of the probable safety of the President; but, at the same time, we cannot but doubt the inferences drawn from the statements which have appeared in the daily prints, portions of which we have laid before our readers; but it appears very improbable that the commander (of the steamer reported to have been seen), if she was the President, knowing, as he must, that the greatest alarm would be exeited in England at her nonappearance, did not make any signal, or even hoist her colours, on seeing a strange sail steering N.E, making more head-way than himself. In our minds we feel thoroughly convinced that the steam-ship so seen was not the President.—ED.]

LOSS OF THE MARY SCOTT.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT OF THIS MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

On the 9th instant, at 6 A. M., the ship Brooklyn, under my command, proceeded, with the assistance of a steamer, from the river Mersey to sea. At 2 P. M., being seven miles outside the Bell Buoy, discharged the steamer, and made sail, wind light from south-east. At 8, 30 P. M., saw Point Lynas light, south-west, about eight miles distant wind brisk from south-south-west. At 9 P. M. brisk breezes from the south-west by south, took in the studding-sails. At near 10 P. M., being on deck myself, and having a good look-out kept by myself and men, we observed a sail on our larboard bow. I immediately saw her, and seeing she was steering in an opposite direction (that is east south-east, and ourselves about west-north-west), and she to windward of us, the wind having just headed us one point, and thus favoured the strange sail, I was induced to keep my ship on, by putting the helm a port, which was done, and my ship immediately swung off two points; but, on looking to the strange sail again, to my astonishment, I observed her keeping off, which caused me to believe that, as we were so near each other, we should soon come together, bow and bow, which would have destroyed us both almost instantly. I, fearing so frightful a collision, thought at the moment, that if my helm was put down, my ship might come to, quick enough to clear her; consequently I had my helm put to starboard, and my ship began to come to, quickly, and had there been one or two minutes more time, the strange sail would have been sufficiently ahead to have cleared us, as we struck her about the mainmast. I saw her in one minute after she was seen by the look-out. I did not see any lights on board of her, neither have I learned that any one on board my ship saw any. My ship lost her bowsprit, cut-water, stem badly split, bows much injured, and at the time of the collision, and for two hours afterwards, I had strong fears of my ship springing a large leak suddenly, as in addition to the injury just sustained, her bowsprit was thrashing her bows sufficiently to cause great anxitey, for the safety of 195 souls on board; also the foremast was much endangered from the want of headstays, As the strange sail passed from us after the collision, I heard dreadful shrieks and cries. I had no doubt they were cries of distress, and I feared the strange sail was sinking; I thought of the drowning crew, but I had not the power of affording any relief, as my ship was under full sail, and in an unmanageable and extremely dangerous state; however, in a few minutes I let my sails fly, backed my main-topsail and stopped the ship's way, but did not, at that time or afterwards, hear or see anything of the strange sail, her boats, or men, until I heard of the arrival of some of them at this place.

ABEL W. RICHARDSON,
Commander of the ship Brooklyn.

P. S. Understanding that a report has been circulated very prejudicial to my character for humanity, to the effect that immediately on the collision taking place I caused the hatchways to be covered, for the purpose of preventing the passengers coming upon deck. I beg most distinctly to deny it, no such order having been given by me, nor by any officer on board my ship; on the contrary to my own certain knowledge, I state, that the hatchway were open, and that several of my passengers were on deck at the time of the accident.

Sir Robert Peel has done no more than satisfy the general expectation of the country by the manly and decided course which he has taken in the present crisis. A contitutional principle of first-rate importance was at stake, and the effect of a weak or vacillating line of action might have been to establish a precedent of the most pernicious consequence, and to break up the understanding which from 1688 to 1841 has settled the mutual relation of the legislative and executive powers in Great Britain. What Ministers have been attempting for the last month is in truth nothing less than a coup d'etat—an endeavour to carry on the government upon the strength of Court favour alone, in the face of an adverse majority in both Houses of Parliament. Not only have they brought forward a financial scheme of a novel character, after the rejection of a bill upon a most important subject, introduced by themselves and supported by all their influence, but after that financial scheme has been repudiated by the House of Commons, they still presevere in the resolution openly avowed by one of their journalists, of "neither resigning nor dissolving, but carrying on the government of the country. They imagine that the House of Commons will tamely concede to them, under these circumstances, the privileges which, by prescriptive usage, belong to the Ministers of the Crown; will submit to arrangements of their making; will suffer them to bring forward measure after measure from the Treasury benches, after it has declared against their continuance in office by a greater majority than ever mustered in their favour. If those upon whom the Constitution has thrown the duty of resisting this bold expeiment had failed in its performance—if Sir Robert Peel had not given notice of a want-of-confidence resolution, to be moved with the smallest possible delay—if he was not determined, upon the success of that motion, in the event of Ministers attempting to meet Parliament again without announcing their resignations, to propose an address to the Crown for their immediate removal, and, in the event of a denial or a dilatory answer to that address from the Crown, to take the conduct of the public business in the House of Commons entirely out of their hand—a severer blow would have been inflicted upon the British Constitution than it has ever suffered since the times of the stuart dynasty. All parties, and all persons, of all shades of politics, who are capable of taking thought for the future, must rejoice that such a precedent has not been allowed to become established. Whigs would have deplored this own short-sighted infatuation hereafter, when they saw their own example followed by Tories. A Minister of some future Charles II. might have maintained himself in office without a Parliamentary majority, under the sole shelter of prerogative, and would have pointed to Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell as those who first taught him the way; and a revolution (for the stoppage of supplies is a revolution) must have been resorted to, as the only remedy, as often as the judgment of the House of Commons came into collision with the personal inclinations of the Sovereign.—(TIMES.)

Yesterday about 12 o'clock, the water of the Artesian well at Grenelle ceased to flow, except in a very small quantity. But within an hour afterwards it again poured forth in its usual abundance, mixed with a considerable quantity of large-grained green sand. Shortly after the grains of sand became small, and then an immense quantity of hard green clay was forced up. This phenomenon was caused, no doubt, by the subsidence of one of the lower strata, and it took some time for the water to force its way through the obstacle. The tubes which are to line the bore of the well will, it is expected, prevent occurrences of this kind in future, and will regularise the supply of water.

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